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VOLUME 6.

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NUMBER 138.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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CLUB PRICES.—In Advance. 3 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$35; 2 copies 1 year \$25; 5 copies \$12; 10 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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INAUGURATION ADDRESSES.

The first and only inaugural address of Gen. Washington, and those of John Adams, and of John Quincy Adams, and of Thomas Jefferson were delivered in the United States Senate.

The inauguration speeches of all the Presidents since the time of Jefferson have been delivered from the portico of the Capitol, and addressed to the assembled masses. The inaugurations of Washington and Jefferson were delivered after the oath of office had been administered. Those of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, and Buchanan were delivered before taking the oath of office. General Harrison took the oath of office just before reading the last paragraph of his inaugural. Tyler and Fillmore, having succeeded to the Presidency by the death of the Presidents, had no occasion for inaugural speeches. These addresses are customary, but purely voluntary, and are not a part of the legal ceremonies of inauguration, though they have come to be considered a necessary accompaniment to them.

NOT DEAD.—The young lad injured at the fire on Tuesday afternoon, still survives, though he suffers a great deal of pain from the injuries he received.

Mrs. Severson, residing on Green street, between Ninth and Tenth, deserves great credit for the promptness with which she went to the relief of the wounded boy. Although young Weyd was not known to her, she received him in her house, and as affectionately treated him as if he had been her own child.

Among the passengers on the Eclipse to this city were J. M. Shape, Esq., the efficient general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the West and Southwest, and Miss Eliza Logan, the distinguished actress. Mr. Sharp leaves on the mailboat to-day for Cincinnati. Miss Logan is at the Galt House and we understand commences an engagement at the Louisville Theater next week. She has just made a most successful tour through the Southern cities.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Lt. Gen. Scott has issued orders that the Fourth Infantry be concentrated at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, and thence proceed across the mountains to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, where boats will be in readiness to bring the regiment to Fort Leavenworth. This regiment is to construct a military road as it advances. The Sixth Infantry, now serving in Kansas, is to be immediately transferred to Oregon.

ADVANCE IN FIRE CRACKERS.—Owing to the news from China, the price of fire crackers here has advanced. The last sales were at \$2 50 per box, but the article cannot be had at that figure now. This is bad news for the juvenile patriots, who are looking forward to the Fourth of July—but rather welcome intelligence for people who abominate pyrotechnics in the public streets.

Mr. C. F. Whetmore has commenced an action, at the suit of Mr. Albert Blaisdell, against the New York Daily Times, for an alleged libel in endeavoring to implicate him (Blaisdell) in the murder of Dr. Burdell. The suit includes the name of Origin Vanderbergh, the writer of the article, with Wesley, Raymond, and Jones. The damages are laid at the sum of \$25,000.

The reception of Lord Napier by the New York Chamber of Commerce committee took place on Saturday afternoon at the Clarendon. Mr. Perit addressed his Lordship, who very handsomely replied. Compliments were passed, hands were shaken, and a very pleasant visit was enjoyed by all concerned.

There was a novel scene witnessed in New York last Saturday. Messrs. Christy & Wood advertised to present at Union Square ten thousand kites to that number of clean faced boys. At least fifteen thousand boys, with bright, clean faces, were present.

ARROWSMITH EATS OPIUM.—It has been mentioned, by a Liverpool merchant acquainted with Mr. Arrowsmith, and who has great reliance upon his veracity so far as mere intention is concerned, that he has been long in the habit of using opium. This may account for the Georgia revolver hoax.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop in Marion county, Mo., is despaired of. Many fields will not yield a peck to the acre. The severity of the winter, the alternate freezing and thawing, following after a dry fall, killed the growth, and fields wait now to be plowed up for corn or small grains.

THE GRAB GAME.—A man named Kelsey was placed in jail yesterday, having stolen a lot of money that a gentleman in the Second ward was counting out and paying to another person. He grabbed a few of the bills, fled, and was overtaken by Officer Littrell.

PEACHES.—The Hillsboro (Ill.) Herald of the 28th states that the prospect of having an abundant supply of peaches this season is as fine as could be desired. The buds are alive in that region, and reports are favorable from all parts of the country.

THE Insurance Agencies of Messrs. Tyler and Mr. W. S. Vernon have paid to Messrs. Mitchell, Guthrie, & Co. the loss sustained by the late fire on Main street.

It is a singular coincidence that while the fire in this city that partially destroyed the "Gem" coffee house was raging, the Gem coffee house in Cincinnati was being burned.

Ex-President Pierce signified to a deputation of Tennesseans, Friday, his intention to go South. Mrs. Pierce's health is so very bad—that few expect her to live any length of time.

The Jeffersonville Republican charges that John Tatson, a free man of color, is confined in our city jail as a fugitive slave. He was brought here by officer Ray, of New Albany.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A., arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last, from Fort Leavenworth. He is suffering severely from the effects of disease contracted during the war in Mexico.

Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver an address in St. Louis about the middle of April.

We have received from Messrs. Kirk & Clarke, Mozart Hall, the tenth number of Harper's Weekly.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf. Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office. Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

All the boats detained below the locks had not got through the canal at dark last evening, but it was anticipated that they would do so during the night, and then the boats which arrived from above yesterday would pass through. The river is still falling, with scant 6 feet water in the canal. The weather is quite cold.

Steamer Sunk.—The Irene, from Steubenville for Cincinnati, laden with glass and other manufactured articles, was sunk on Monday night in a heavy gale, one and a half miles below Sciotoville. She was an old boat, worth about \$3,500.

The steamer Lightfoot, in attempting to leave port yesterday, was blown by the wind against the after guards of the Dove, and had a part of her side knocked in. The Lightfoot then gave up starting until the wind should abate.

Capt. Shinkle has purchased the steamer Stephen Bayard, and intends to take her to St. Louis, to be used for a tow-boat.

Mr. G. A. Ferris, of New Orleans, has just made a contract with the government to run a mail steamer semi-monthly between New Orleans and Key West, at \$70,000 per annum.

A letter to the Cincinnati papers from one of the officers of the steamer Mariner, dated on the 8th, says:

This morning about 11 o'clock we were hailed by the West Columbia tow-boat Sam Snowden, lying in distress, a little above the head of Manchester Island. On landing alongside of her, we found she had broken her shaft and lost her wheel overboard.

The heads of both cylinders were knocked out, and cylinders burst, killing two men instantly, and scalding one very severely on the face and hands. We took on board the dead and wounded. We also took off the officers and crew unhurt. The names of those killed were John Blake and John Snyder. The scalded one was a German, name unknown. The Snowden's wheel lies in the middle of the river, a mile above Manchester Island.

There are three of the most splendid boats to leave for New Orleans to-day.

The Empress.—This steamer arrived at Portland at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. We were furnished, as usual, by her assistant clerks, Messrs. Forsee and Benedict, with late dates, &c. Capt. Sturgeon informs us that the Empress will leave Portland for New Orleans at ten o'clock this morning. Her accommodations are elegant. Capt. Sturgeon and Mr. Smith (the chief clerk) enjoy a wide and high reputation.

The Virginia.—Capt. Chas. P. Reynolds is the commander of the Virginia, and the V. is a large and splendid boat. Need we say anything more. Capt. R. is a favorite wherever he is known. The Virginia leaves for New Orleans at 10 o'clock.

The Eclipse.—We thank the attentive officers of this palace steamer for late New Orleans date, and a copy of the manifest. She encountered very severe weather, but made the trip up inside seven days. The Eclipse will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is the most magnificent boat on the Western waters. Capt. Broadwell commands her.

We thank Mr. Pendleton, of the Dove, for a copy of the manifest. The Dove leaves for the Kentucky river to-morrow, and the Blue Wing leaves to-day. The Telegraph No. 3 is the mail boat for Cincinnati today, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

The R. M. Patton.—We are indebted to Mr. Upson, of the R. M. Patton, for a copy of the manifest. The Patton will return to Tennessee river on Saturday.

The large steamer Adriatic, and the Clifton arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and are advertised to return to that port to-day.

The Wm. Dixon is to leave for Tennessee river and the H. Bridges.

We understand that the Kentucky river packet Blue Wing has been sold to Capt. Taylor, of Columbus, Ky., for \$8,000. She is to run between Cairo and Columbus. The Blue Wing is six years old.

The St. Louis News of Monday evening says:

Navigation above St. Louis almost suspended, and should the weather continue as it has been during the past week, all the upper rivers will be closed. The ground is covered with snow to the depth of four to five inches, and the ice is quite heavy.

The steamer York State arrived from Peoria this morning, and reports Peoria Lake frozen over solid, and the steamer Challenge, on her way down from LaSalle, frozen in, and would be unable to reach their destinations until milder weather. The Jennie Deans, in this morning from Peoria, was met at Spring Lake, the New St. Paul at Brown, and the Aunt Letty and Aloona were lying at Meredosia, and would be unable to reach their destinations until milder weather. The Jennie Deans, in this morning from Peoria, was met at Spring Lake, the New St. Paul at Brown, and the Aunt Letty and Aloona were lying at Meredosia, and would be unable to reach their destinations until milder weather.

The Morning Star and New Lucy are both in from the Missouri river, and report the weather on the trip very cold, snowing all the time since Friday, and the water falling fast. All the upper rivers are falling and the water here has fallen 10 inches since Saturday.

The Pittsburgh Post of Tuesday says:

There are four feet of water in the channel last evening and falling slowly. A large amount of snow is now upon the ground, but the freezing weather of some days past prevents the river getting the benefit of it just yet. In a few very days we expect to note another coal-boat rise. We shall see what we shall see.

[By the Louisville, Shippingport, and Portland Line.]

PORTLAND, March 11, 9 P. M.

Arrived—Eclipse. Departed—Southerner, and Twichell.

SHIPPINGPORT, March 11, 9 P. M.

The canal is in good order, and has been occupied by boats passing up, in consequence of which none have been permitted to enter from above.

Mr. J. M. Armstrong, the celebrated clothier, corner of Main and Fourth streets, returned from the East last evening, and brought us the latest Eastern papers.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.—The New York Herald gives the following account of Lord Napier, the new British Minister:

He is about five feet nine inches in height, and dresses with democratic plainness. His hair is black, strongly intermixed with gray, though he does not appear to be over thirty-five years of age. His large, searching dark eyes form a very conspicuous portion of his features. The expression of his face is somewhat that of a thorough business man, and his manner, though slightly tinged with hauteur, is, nevertheless, quite cordial. He is, in fact, a very democratic lord. He dines at the table d'hôte as a matter of preference, remarking that he wishes to become acquainted with the people of this country.

In conversation he is peculiar. Like a good diplomatist, as he has the reputation of being, he listens more than he speaks, and always has questions to ask. He has a sort of hesitancy in speech, seemingly caused by a desire to make a careful selection of language.

NEW CHARTER FOR NEW ALBANY.

The Legislature of Indiana at its recent session passed a general act incorporating the cities of that Commonwealth, under which we suppose New Albany will hereafter be governed. It provides that the common council may decide whether a city judge and city attorney shall be elected. The mayor and city judge are to be elected for two years—the clerk, assessor, treasurer, street commissioner, marshal, and attorney for one year. The office of street inspector may be abolished and the marshal required to perform his duties. The councilmen are to be chosen for two years, one-half going out of office every year. The powers of the common council to pass ordinances have been enlarged. Taxes are to be paid by the 1st of September, and if not paid, the treasurer shall proceed on the first Monday of November to collect the same by the sale of goods and chattels or real estate of owners. The council have power to levy a tax of one per cent. for general purposes instead of three-fourths of one per cent. as heretofore. They have power to create a workhouse or to make offenders against the laws work out their fines upon streets.

THE "DUEL" IN PROVIDENCE.—The parties who were reported as being engaged in a duel at Providence, a few days since, are Mr. Williams, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Clarence Bates, of Kentucky, as principals, and Kneass, of Philadelphia, and Nelson, of Wickford, R. I., acting as seconds. According to a correspondent, "An Eye Witness," the whole affair was extremely ludicrous and boyish. They are all students at Brown University.

Since the affair has got into the papers, the young men have become so much ashamed of it that they have united in a card declaring they were only in fun.

THE SUGAR SPECULATORS IN CUBA.—A late circular from Havana states that the sugar speculators are united in one interest, controlling the crop of Cuba, to prevent decline in price, and they will regulate their shipments in conformity. They will, it is stated, be able to sustain themselves and their position for several months probably; they will die hard, and towards the end of the present delivery those that are in possession of what may remain will have to come down, and that with a destructive fall, unless prevented by timely prudence.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE HUMAN BODY.—We copy the following from the Vicksburg Whig:

We were present on the 27th inst., at the disinterment of the remains of Mrs. Mary Jane Tompkins, first consort of Hon. P. W. Tompkins, former member of Congress from this district, and sister of ex-Governor Helm, of Kentucky. She had been interred seven years on the 14th inst.; enclosed in a zinc coffin filled with alcohol, which was re-enclosed in a wooden coffin, and all carefully packed in charcoal. The wooden coffin and the top of the zinc one were somewhat decayed, but the corpse itself was in a perfect state of preservation, features natural, and hair as luxuriant as in life. The object of the disinterment was the removal of the remains from a private lot to one in the public cemetery, as the former might in the course of a few years pass into the hands of strangers, who would feel less interest in adorning and protecting from profane feet and vulgar use the last resting place of a deceased relative and friend, than the family of the present owner, H. P. Hunt, Esq. Mr. Hunt, the brother-in-law of the deceased, had her remains deposited in his own private lot in the public cemetery, with all the honors and care which the distinguished name and virtues of the deceased merited, and long treasured and devoted affection could suggest. Among the affecting incidents of the interesting occasion was the presence of the only daughter of the deceased, who was but a child at the death of her mother, and who now finds protection and a shelter in the family who have so long watched and guarded the ashes of her deceased parent, and who have just given to those ashes a more secure and permanent resting place, where the flowers which affection may plant can grow and blossom without fear of being bruised by profane feet.

WHERE DR. BURDELL SPENT THAT FRIDAY EVENING.—The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Union publishes the following important statement from a highly respectable citizen of New York visiting in that city, which points in still another direction for the murderer of Dr. Burdell:

While crossing the river on a ferry boat, but a few days after the murder of Dr. Burdell, I was accosted by a man who claimed to be familiar with the sporting character of New York and the conversation naturally turned upon the all-absorbing topic of the murder. When I alluded to the fact that public opinion had pointed out Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham as the murderers, the gentleman said: When the Coroner shall have ascertained the whereabouts of Dr. Burdell from the time he is reported to have been last seen up till he returned to his own house in Bond street, then he will have a clue to the murder. I am not at liberty to use names, but from reliable information which I have received, there can be no doubt but that Dr. Burdell spent the early part of that fatal night in a well known gambling house down town—that he left for home with about \$3,000 in his pocket which he had won—and that he was followed closely by the loser.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Bardstown Gazette calls for a convention of the editors of Kentucky, to be held in this city on the 1st of May. The editor of the Gazette suggests the following subjects for the consideration of such a body:

1st. The discountenancing of all low personalities in political discussion, which vitiates public taste and degrades the editorial fraternity.

2d. The employment of the united influence of the press of the State to effect the passage of laws increasing the amount of legal advertising.

3d. The stoppage of the too common practice of gratuitous puffing.

4th. Adopting a new policy in regard to trashy publications from the East and North, and patent medicines of equivocal merit.

The following case was decided by Judge Moore in Covington on Tuesday:

Frankfort Creditors of the Protection Insurance Company vs. Robbins, &c.—Judge Moore decided yesterday, that Robbins was liable for \$150,000, drawn to pay these creditors, although he might have used it to pay other bona fide debts of the company; also, that his conveyance to the West Columbia Mining Company, so far as it interferes with the plaintiffs, must be set aside; that the stock note made by Robbins and held by Warburton, must be applied to the benefit of the plaintiffs.

CUBA TOBACCO.—The tobacco crop has been a failure. The Price-Current says:

The accounts from the Vuelta Abajo and Partidos continue discouraging for the coming crop, and it is generally feared that quantity and quality combined will be the worst gathered since 1846. A few small parcels of new tobacco from Guinea are already in town. A New York agent at this place is buying standing vegas 30 per cent. dearer than the prices dealers sell at here. Prices of cigars continue high, and daily rising. In a short time a number of small factories will be obliged to stop altogether for want of tobacco, and in consequence brands of standing and reputation will raise their demands.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Alvin Adams—Emigration—Davies County—Price of Lands—Tobacco Crop—Postmaster.

OWENSBORO', March 7.

A plea for Kentucky would be an excellent and useful theme for some of our popular lecturers. "My old Kentucky home!" what a thrill these words send to the heart of the voluntary exile of this "God's country" of ours. And yet with all the love that is borne it, with all its glorious charms and associations, from every county of it flows a continual tide of emigration. Why, on the last trip of the Alvin Adams—by the way a boat not a whit behind the foremost, and finest, and fleetest, and not half as large as the big warm heart of its gentlemanly commander—the number from every county in Kentucky, bound for Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, was positively alarming. No, not every county either. Down here in Davies, I learn, there is positively no emigration. But from Shelby, Spencer, Nelson, Marion, Washington, and other counties in the State good full handed farmers are constantly moving into Davies and McLean counties.

Over one hundred families, at least, as I am credibly informed, have moved into Davies county during the past fall.

There are still large bodies of unoccupied land here, especially lying between Panther creek and the Green River, for sale, with prices ranging from six to eight dollars per acre—real good farming lands.

A sale of six hundred acres was made here this past fall at \$40 per acre. The land was improved and was situated three miles from Owensboro'. Ten miles from the river, improved lands range from ten to forty-five dollars; unimproved from six to eight. It is a good grain country, and will yield from a ton to a ton and a half of timothy.

But tobacco is the staple here. There are from three to four millions of pounds raised in Davies county as the average crop. The past year's crop, however, was seriously injured. It will not amount to more than two million pounds. Of this, about six hundred thousand pounds is fine tobacco; from three to four hundred thousand are middling; and the balance, about one million, cut green, badly cut and badly smoked. But as the poorest ranges from four to six dollars per hundred, the producers will realize more from their crops than any previous year "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

There are four stemmies in Owensboro', and almost all the tobacco raised in Davies has been sold and delivered here.

In McLean the tobacco crop was still smaller; and finds an outlet at the different landings on the Green river.

The prospect of a good wheat crop is at present not very flattering.

By the way, this is Saturday night, and the Weekly Journal has not been received at Owensboro' and I presume nowhere along the route below this. It ought to have been here on Wednesday. That it was mailed at its regular time

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1857.

A MISTAKE.—Mr. Thomas Rae, of Toronto, Canada West, brother of Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveler, contradicts the report that his brother is about to resume the search for further traces of Sir John Franklin's party. He says the Doctor's intended voyage to the Arctic regions is for the purpose of completing the survey of that part of the coast of America which is yet unexplored. He also states that no further expedition will be sent out by the Government to prosecute a further search.

During the last days of the late session of Congress, Mr. H. Marshall made an ineffectual effort to get the consideration of a bill to extend the operation, for five years, of the act to continue the half-pay to certain widows and orphans. This measure had an evident majority in its favor—78 to 45—yet, by the rules requiring two-thirds, the measure could not be entertained.

The salary of the Mayor of St. Louis is about to be raised from \$2,750 to \$4,000.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—We find the following in the Legislative (Assembly) report of the Albany Statesman of Friday:

Randall Breed put in a petition asking that his name might be changed to Lyman Breed Randall. The reason given was that the lady he desired to marry had an objection to the name, but was willing to unite herself to him provided the prayer of his petition should be granted by the State, and his legal name changed to Randall. He therefore wished to put the Breed in the middle. He had nearly succeeded two years since in getting a bill through. It then passed the House, but was lost in the Senate for the want of two votes, thus depriving him for the time being of a wife.

Mr. Varnum made some slight objection to receiving the petition until the lady had explained her objections to getting married to Breed, as he was unwilling to encourage such capriciousness in the sex; but he eventually withdrew his opposition.

The Journal Phenomenon contains the following peculiarities presented by the head of Verger:

The forehead, high and narrow, offers no salient points; there exists no predilection for art. The organs of imagination and credulity are strongly developed. The upper region, seat of benevolence, conscientiousness, veneration, and firmness, presents only a horizontal depression in the centre, these organs being nearly absent; on the other hand, the organs of secretiveness and circumspection are strongly developed, as likewise that of destructiveness. The organ of self-esteem is exceedingly prominent, while those of amativness and philoprogenitiveness do not exist. In other words, the fellow's last named organs "stuck out like a rat hole."

Rev. D. S. Burnet preached in his church, in New York, on Sunday night last, from this text, selected from a morning paper, to-wit:

"A chance for some man. For sale, a corner liquor store, opposite a factory, where there are eight hundred men employed winter and summer."

Although there are no data on which to found an estimate, a large dealer, judging from the amount of stock usually in possession of our merchants, calculates that during the last five years the importations of diamonds have been equal to \$1,500,000, of which were received during the year just closed. There are two or three merchants who commonly have on hand from \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth (set work), and all of any account would average in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The cause of the rapid appreciation in the value of diamonds is not wholly apparent, but is commonly attributed to the suppression of the slave trade with Brazil, from whence our supplies are principally derived, labor there being made so valuable that it is applied to better advantage in other pursuits than in mining. Added to the shortness of supply is the prevailing extravagance of the times and consequent demand. The value of diamonds reached a very low point in consequence of the revolution in France and the disturbed condition of the continent; and simultaneously a large quantity of the rough stones was discovered in Bahia, South America. After the election of Louis Napoleon, there was a gradual advance till the close of the late war, when a sudden rise took place, to about the present rates. The advance has been further assisted by the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, the fetes of Europe, &c.; and the monopoly that has almost been obtained by the Jews of London and Paris has contributed to the same result. The latter, particularly the Paris manufacturers, own large establishments at Amsterdam, where all diamonds, with a few trifling exceptions, are sent to be cut, as the workmen in that city excel in the art. It is a very common error to suppose that diamonds are found in this brilliant state, as they are naturally enveloped in an earthy crust. It is said that those surrounded with a greenish crust are of the first water, or are most lustrous when cut.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

ROMANCE OF THE FOREST-CHILD STOLEN FROM ITS PARENTS.—Some months since we gave the particulars of a horrible occurrence which occurred in our immediate neighborhood, rivaling in interest the thrilling story of the eagle's victim on the mountains of Switzerland. No traces of the child which the bear carried off in such a daring manner have as yet been found; but the excitement which such an incident awakens is gradually dying away, and is now replaced by that of one of more recent date, scarcely less thrilling in its details.

On Wednesday of last week, a Mr. Woodward, living near Sandy Bay, had some difficulty with an Indian, whom he had fed nearly every day during the past winter, and kicked him out of doors.

The next day his little girl, three years of age, was standing near the house when an Indian sprang out of the thicket, clasped her in his arms, and bounded away through the underbrush. Pursuit was commenced immediately, but, up to Saturday, without success, though information had been received which it was hoped, would lead to the recovery of the child, as an Indian and a squaw had been seen the day after the abduction carrying a child which was closely wrapped in a blanket and was crying bitterly.

We have the above particulars from Under Sheriff Smith, who returned from Sandy Bay on Saturday last, and vouches for the truth of the story.

Monticello Tribune.

Terrible Tragedy.—We learn that, on Wednesday last, Mr. Charles F. Pope, of Goodland county, Virginia, was shot and mortally wounded by his brother, Thomas Pope, who was insane at the time the horrid deed was committed. Thomas, it is said, has been subject to periodical aberrations of mind for some time, and on the day before the sad occurrence just related made an attempt to take the life of one of his nieces, but was prevented from doing so. On the day that he shot his brother the percussion caps had been removed from the tube of the gun, and the family finding him in possession of that weapon were endeavoring to take it from him. It seems that he had procured caps, placed them on the tube, and, taking deliberate aim, fired upon his brother, depositing the entire load in his head, from the effects of which he died that night. As soon as possible the deranged man was secured and is now in confinement. Mr. Charles Pope was a widower and leaves two interesting daughters, now young ladies, to mourn his sad and untimely end.

Richmond Dispatch.

Some gentlemen being at a tavern together, for want of better diversion, one proposed to play; "what," said another of the company, "I have four good reasons against gambling." "What are they?" said another. "In the first place," answered he, "I have no money." "Oh!" said the other, "if you have four hundred reasons, you need not name another."

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The telegraph some days ago informed us that the new Spanish Minister to this country, whose appointment was long since noticed with a fine flourish of trumpets by the various European correspondents of the Atlantic press, had presented his credentials at Washington, and duly entered on the discharge of his mission. His advent seems to have produced no marked sensation either in political or literary circles at Washington, although, if the truth has been told of him, he is destined to become a distinguished ornament of both. Possibly he is not yet fully known. We submit a glowing tribute to his character and genius by the Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune. Whether or not this tribute is as just as it is glowing we shall probably know hereafter:

Don Gabriel Garcia Tassara began political life as a journalist at the age of seventeen, and soon became noted. His birth and associations naturally connected him with the aristocratic party, but as his talent unfolded his independence increased. The character of his mental constitution is of that grand, rapid, almost intuitive cast, which we understand by the word genius.

All genius is more or less democratic and hard to keep within the traces. Thus, of late years, the new Democratic party have begun to claim Tassara as their own, while the Moderados mark him as doubtful, but neither are willing to give him up. The truth is, he goes ahead of them—both seek him high up and far on, and thus imagine that their own road is that which leads to where he is.

In the late Constituent Cortes Tassara was a Deputy, and it is about a year since he pronounced a speech, which at once placed him in the front rank of European orators, and renewed in the Spanish Parliament the tones which had not before found utterance since the death of Velazquez.

Tassara's insight into the hidden springs of European politics is deep and searching—his grasp of great principles and their working immense, and the light he throws upon his subject is sharp and brilliant as the focus of a burning glass. When he speaks upon a great theme he seems inspired. His diction is poetry. Castile gives him his primitive language. His attitude dominates and his gray eyes glow like fire.

He leads you through no labored process; he goes to the heart of his subject, and probes it with a sword. His speech is terse with all the terseness of Arabia. He talks concisely. His periods strike home, and his voice rings out like the voice of a prophet.

It would be difficult for any man to resist altogether the influence of eloquence like his, but an assembly of men so imprudently as Spaniards must be electrified. On the occasion I speak of, they glowed under his hand like metal made soft by fire. And when he denounced the great Cortes in the height of their power and sovereignty as a body of dead men, their labors inanity, and their constitution a castle in the wind, which a gust would sweep away before they could inhabit it, predicting eight months before the fact all that has since come to pass—what terrible denunciation of their own ineptitude provoked no angry interruptions—it struck them like doom, and they received it as they bow to a tempest.

But perhaps the briliest lower of Tassara's reputation among literary men is his laurel as a poet. Some smaller and earlier pieces only have been published, and have suffered legitimate criticism. His work is yet unfinished and unknown, except to those who have been permitted to see his manuscript or to listen to his recitation. That has been enough, however, to make it famous.

The Attila of Tassara is one of those poems which will mark an epoch. Keen as Dante, deeper than Byron, and more than Keats, it takes the cover off and lays bare before the reader the real heart of the matter. It is as it is and as it has been. It is full of beauty and full of philosophy. Attila, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, who are the three great emperors of the world, are brought to you and to each other. They sup together; they are jovial, grotesque, sublime.

Attila is a poet, and gets drunk on beer; but in the ravings of his inebriety lies the key to the political philosophy of barbarian Europe. So Charlemagne, so Napoleon bring out great epochs in the life of humanity. Lucifer is the moderator of this strange session, and holds the genius of the imperial shades in check by his superior knowledge.

But I can give you neither a correct idea of the poem, nor a just notion of the power which it possesses. The whole of it is long and perhaps nobody but the author has seen or heard it as far as it is written. Tassara is somewhat out of health and indolent. For long intervals he does not touch it, nor ever unless he is spurred to the work by the impulse of his thought. But it is undoubtedly a great poem, and his friends are right in calling it in its essence eminently democratic.

Diplomatic missions have been offered to Tassara by different Cabinets, but he has never accepted any until now. He might also have been minister of the crown; but nothing would induce him in any way to abdicate his independence. He has been planning to visit the revolution of July, 1854, the Government of Esparto named him minister to an Italian Court, but he preferred to remain at home. After the fall of the Government of November, 1854, O'Donnell offered him a mission to Berlin, at Constantinople, or in Italy, but, unlike most of his countrymen, he preferred that of the United States. Since the fall of O'Donnell he has been waiting for an opportunity to go, and his journey will soon be undertaken.

You will find him, for our own standard, small in stature, and a Jewish cast of features, but he is not a Jew; he is a man of fine little indication of what is in him; but if you see him animated in conversation, or if his gray eyes light up on you for a moment, you will feel that he is not a Jew. There is no doubt that his acceptance of the post at Washington is principally attributable to his desire of knowing our country and its people. He goes rather to study than to undertake his own mission. He is not a man of other motive which would have tempted him to make the voyage, and his preference of that place is as flattering to ourselves as it is honorable to him.

If only half the imputed gifts of this new Minister from Spain are real, he must be a rare and brilliant prodigy indeed. We hope that he at least has gifts enough to enable him to promptly adjust all existing difficulties and restore perfect harmony between the two countries. All else we shall be prepared to regard with admiration or pardon without reproach.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Colonization Journal gives the receipts of the American Colonization Society, for the year ending December 31, 1856, at \$881,888.41, of which \$24,371.41 came from New York, \$10,000 from Virginia, \$9,233.30 from Connecticut, \$5,223.30 from Georgia, \$4,436 from Kentucky, \$4,286.49 from Pennsylvania, \$3,261.46 New Jersey, \$2,687.27 Ohio, \$2,177 Mississippi, \$2,125.10 Rhode Island, \$1,719.37 Maine, \$1,611 Tennessee, \$1,422.34 Massachusetts, \$1,130.01 New Hampshire, and \$1,112.50 Alabama. The other States contributed under \$1,000. The Colonization Journal says:

"This statement does not, of course, exhibit the whole work and expense of the Colonization movement, nor does it convey an idea of the sacrifices for the cause by the several States. The South deserves credit for the value of the slaves emancipated during the year to go to Liberia. There were of these four hundred who represented, under Southern laws, a cash value of fully \$800,000, to which a large item should be added for expenditures in outfit and traveling expenses to the port of embarkation. In the Treasury's table the State of Maryland is credited with less than \$500, while actually, besides the appropriation of \$10,000 from the State Treasury and large voluntary donations, all expended in strengthening the settlement at Cape Palmas, that State chiefly, by one of its own citizens, furnished the American Colonization Society with the noble packet, Caroline Stevens, costing \$44,000. Moreover, the table does not include the thousands of dollars expended by the various State societies in support of agencies, and in diffusing information through the press by newspapers and annual reports, nor the thousands of dollars used to promote education in Liberia."

THE DRY ROT IN POTATOES.—Our farming subscribers will be glad to know that a distinguished scientific gentleman of this city has at last discovered the cause of the dry rot in potatoes. He ascribes it wholly to the rot-torture motion of the earth. Measures are in course of inception to have this motion stopped. Archimedes' lever alone will be employed. If the process employed is successful we may hope for a great improvement in the vegetable world. It is to be hoped that the crowned heads of Europe and our new President will give in their accordance to this new plan, for, if every potentate of earth should aid it, great things may yet be expected of the potato-tater.

Boston Journal.

Who is the Prettiest Woman in New York?—A letter was advertised on Saturday morning, in the New York post-office list, addressed "To the Prettiest Lady in New York." No less than seven hundred and sixteen ladies are said to have applied for the golden letter. But the clerks in the office not being able to decide, the matter is to be brought before the Court of Come-and-please for adjudication.

An idea of the amount of letter-writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps sold, which, during the last year, was one hundred and fifty millions.

THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Mr. Hevey, the able and impartial Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, expresses the following opinion of this transaction:

It was a bold dash upon the Treasury, that diplomatic freak of Mr. Forsyth's, for borrowing fifteen millions to help Comfotort, and a crew of British and American speculators who have had long eyes on our plethoric money-bags. Encouraged by Gadsden's example, and by the belief that there was a party in the Senate ready for any extremity with a Southern aspect, he took upon himself the whole negotiation, without a line of instruction or an intimation even that it might be acceptable at headquarters. However, he and his confederates, whoever they may be, are beautifully taken in. The treaty will not go to the Senate, and, if Mr. Buchanan thinks fit to revise it hereafter, he will do so in the face of a responsibility which it will be difficult to carry. This scheme would inevitably lead to war, if that be not, as is suspected, the real design below the gilded surface, after filling the pockets of various artful managers in Mexico and elsewhere. Mexico does not now pay her interest to England, for which 25 per cent of the revenues are pledged, and it is notorious that those revenues are not sufficient to support her own establishment. How then could the same sources be expected to pay us, supposing this preposterous proposition to be entertained? And, if they failed, we all know a cause of war would be found, and absorption of territory would be an inevitable consequence. Mr. Forsyth supposed he would recommend his project to the manifest-destiny patriots and Southern propagandists by these considerations, but Gov. Marcy has very quietly consigned his paper arrangement to the rubbish corner of diplomacy, where it will sleep that sleep which knows no waking.

PUBLIC OPINION OF CRIME.—The Albany Evening Journal thus tersely describes the popular effect of a great crime:

There are just three stages of popular excitement over a great crime. First, the bloodthirsty, which is for seizing somebody on the slightest suspicion, and stringing him up on the nearest tree. Or it is for poking him into the fire with pitchforks, because "hanging is too good for him." This lasts till the culprit is under sentence, lock and key.

Then the compassionate, when jurors sign petitions for his pardon, and judges regret the severity of the sentence; when turnkeys praise his gentlemanly manners, and clergymen his repentant spirit; when boys obtain his autograph, and women treasure up locks of his hair. These are the times that try the souls of Governors.

And then the contemptuous, which, if dead, sneers over his coffin; if living, bids him go starve out of the way of honest men, and rails at the Executive and Judicial clemency, which it just before besought.

This is the history of every murder from Abel down to Burdell. The public always hates criminals before conviction, pities them when convicted, and scorns them when set free. We do not quarrel with human nature for its fickle phases; we must take it as it is. But it should be the watchful care of the ministers of law that they are not hurried by the first, cajoled by the second, or hardened by the third.

Sueing for a Wife.—A novel case came up before the courts this morning, in which John Dean, an Irishman, sued for his wife, who, he alleges, is kept shut up by her father—Mr. John G. Baker, a prominent importer of wines and liquors of this city.

Mr. B. resided at Tarrytown, but spends the summer in this city. Dean filled the position of coachman. It would seem from Dean's story, that while Mr. B. has been in the city, attending to his business, the coachman has been in the habit of driving the daughter out, that they became enamored of each other, which Mr. B. ascertaining, he dismissed the coachman. Deans says he then found means of communicating with the daughter, through a female family servant, and finally, she being in town, met Dean by appointment—so he says—and were married by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, in Thirty-fourth st. Dean now alleges that Mr. B. confines his daughter to the house, "without anything to eat for three days," which latter, however, is very unlikely. Mr. Charles S. Spencer has the matter in hand, and makes application to-day for the restoration of Dean's wife through a writ of habeas corpus.

N. Y. Express.

A ROW IN NEBRASKA.—We learn from Omaha City, under date of the 12th ult., that the closing scenes of the Legislature of Nebraska Territory were very exciting. The popular voice had charged several members with corruption with respect to their votes on the passage of some bank charters. In consequence, the Governor vetoed six charters so obtained. A crowd of rioters pursued the members accused to the office of the Territorial Secretary, and disregarding all forms of an investigating committee, attempted to inflict personal chastisement on the legislator. He threatened to shoot with a revolver in reply, when the Secretary turned the whole batch into the street. Here the suspected members ran off and concealed themselves. The legislative session would close on the 13th of February. The Governor was most bewildered by these occurrences.—N. Y. Herald.

Health of Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Buchanan, on Friday, experienced a return of the National Hotel cholera, as some term that local disorder which has afflicted so many persons. He was advised not to hold his levee, but he remained in the doorway and received visitors for a short time. This singular disorder grievously affects several persons, and indeed whole families, who room at the National. With a man of Mr. Buchanan's age, it must go hard, particularly at a time when he will necessarily be involved in so much anxiety, labor, and perplexity.

A widower in Camden recently married a young girl, and soon after his son, by a former wife, married his father's wife's mother. In consequence of these two connections, the father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law, of her own son-in-law, but still more the mother-in-law of her own mother; while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his own father. Singular confusions may arise if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

A crazy man caused some consternation a few days since, by entering a passenger car on the Central Railroad, near Rochester, primitively clothed in a hat, cloak, and pair of boots. A sudden flush of heat caused him to attempt to hang up his cloak and "cool off," which caused some screaming, a little fainting, the stoppage of the train, and the return of the lunatic to the Asylum where he belonged.

A bill has been introduced in Parliament by Lord Brougham, to prevent litigation, by providing courts of reconciliation. The judge at the court will hear the parties at strife, and give his opinion and advice on the matter. If the parties abide thereby, the agreement will be final and binding.

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE a good supply of PITTSBURGH COAL on hand and am ready to sell and deliver at the lowest market price. Office on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

Also, some empty Coal-Boats and Coal-Boat Lumber. m1 j&b

Saddlery Warehouse.

A LARGE assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUNKS made up and purchased for cash and can therefore be sold low at C. PROAL'S. m1 j&b 70 Third st., between Main and Market.

LADIES' FURNISHING STORE. Market, between Fourth and Fifth sts.

MRS. LE COMPTÉ has received her SPRING GOODS, consisting in Trimmings, Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Embroidery, Drapery, Hoods, Children's Merino Walking Cloaks, French and German Corsets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, and other, five different styles, for ladies, misses, and children. m1 j&b

BOARDING. TWO or three families and several young men can be accommodated with boarding either by the day or week. Apply at No. 530 Jefferson street, north side, a few doors below Old Fellows' Hall. m1 j&b

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frosty Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Fish Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a saddled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany. m1 j&b

COAL! I HAVE just received a fresh lot of the best cooking and parlor coal now in the city, at 14 cents per bushel, delivered. Come and try, and then you will buy.

Also, the best Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal, at the lowest market price, delivered.

Also, the best Manufactured Coal, put up in hogheads ready for shipping, always on hand at my office, Fourth street, just below Main, east side. m1 j&b

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and a SADDLED SOLD, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. m1 j&b

REWARD! DROWNED on Monday morning, March 2d, instant, about one mile below Rock Hill, Ky., William H. Kintner, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and black hair, had on dark striped cassimere pants, brown cassimere vest, supposed to be without coat; a name is marked on his underclothes; also on his person a gold hunting watch, steel fob chain, and a diamond ring.

I will pay on recovery and delivery of his body an amount exceeding in value all valuables found on his person. JACOB L. KINTNER, Rock Haven, Ky. m1 j&b

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, between First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other ailments growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured that the disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in any manner, including the March number of the Ladies' Christian Annual, accompanied by a biographical sketch by the editor.

This Monthly is illustrated by a splendid steel engraving and has 25 pages of the most beautiful and choice engravings a year. The best writers of the day contribute. It is the finest, cheapest, and best dollar magazine published in the Union.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. \$1 a year, or four subscribers (75 cents each) \$3. India Proof copies of A. Campbell's Portrait, 25 cents, postpaid.

Any country paper publishing the above twice and sending it enclosed to the Ladies' Christian Annual, Philadelphia, will receive India Proof copies of these portraits. JAMES CHALLEN & SONS, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Or CRUMP & WELSH, Louisville, Ky. m1 j&b

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW CARPETS, RUGS, &c. Latest Importation, by C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are in receipt, by express and otherwise, of several large and choice additions to our superior stock of Carpets and general Household Furnishings, to furnish, at the lowest prices, the special attention of purchasers. Among those lately received and those on hand, entirely new, will be found:

Rich Saxony Velvets of superior English make; Do do do Medallion, do do; Do Patent Mosaic Brussels, 6-cord frame; Do American Brussels and Tapestry; Together with a vast variety of super Mosaic, Patent Turkish, Chemise, and Tufted Rugs; as well as all the different kinds of Parlor, Hall, and Porch Mats. The above goods are of the newest designs, best material, durable colors, and at prices the same as in any of the Eastern markets.

C. DUVALL & CO., Carpet Warehouse, 537 Main st., above Third. m1 j&b

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO., Corner of Main and Sixth streets, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

The attention of purchasers of Piano-Fortes is respectfully called to our present assortment of plain and highly finished instruments, being

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE To be found in the West. In addition to our sales-room stock, our finishing-rooms always contain over

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PIANOS. Any one of which can be made ready for shipment within three days.

Pianos furnished to wholesale or retail buyers at prices from 5 to 25 per cent. lower than Eastern Pianos can be sold for in this city.

References given to over 1,000 purchasers, including professors and heads of schools throughout the Western and Southern States.

Each Piano sold by us warranted to give satisfaction. m1 j&b

DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE. The plan to get the prettiest, finest, and best Hats is at the establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. m1 j&b

To Country Merchants. We have in our warehouses, No. 455 Main street, a large and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, new and fresh, all of which we are offering at the lowest possible prices. m1 j&b

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS of every style, quality, and color, suitable for spring, for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. m1 j&b

SOFT HATS, high and low crown, of very superior quality and very light, in store and for sale very low for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. m1 j&b

Copartnership Notice. I HAVE this day associated with me Mr. JAMES H. HUBER. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of D. P. FAULDS & CO. D. P. FAULDS. m1 j&b

Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes! The most elegant assortment of Piano-Fortes ever exhibited in this market we have now on hand in our warehouses for sale at lowest manufacturers' prices. Persons wishing a superior instrument should call before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main street, opposite Bank of Ky. m1 j&b

Musical Merchandise. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description for sale wholesale or retail at the lowest Eastern prices by D. P. FAULDS & CO. m1 j&b

BOYS' HATS. A splendid assortment of Boys' Soft Hats just received at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st. m1 j&b

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR MARCH.—\$2,500 will be distributed in gifts to the purchasers of the Oriental Life Liniment during the present month, at the principal depot, No. 96 Third street. The gifts are new and desirable, consisting of gold and silver watches, breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, work-boxes, portmonnaies, &c. The Liniment is the most popular medicine now in use. No family should be without it. Any purchaser of 50 cents' worth receives a free gift, worth from twenty-five cents to fifty dollars. Remember the place, No. 96 Third street, near the Post-Office. m1 j&b

SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—We will open on Monday, the 9th inst., a large stock of silk and lace Mantillas, embracing a variety of new and desirable styles, to which we respectfully invite the attention of ladies. m1 j&b GEO. B. TABB.

"We are now receiving a most extensive assortment of ladies' dress goods adapted for the spring and summer trade, which in style, richness of design, and variety of pattern, surpass those of any former season, consisting in part of rich Broche Flounced Robes, Chena striped Robes, striped Poult de Soie Silks, rich plaid Silks, a large assortment of Evening Dresses, light Silks in all colors, Organdie Robes, Berae de Grenadine Robes, Jaconet Robes, a large assortment of white goods—Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslin, striped and plaid do, Mull and Nainsook do, India Twills, Valencia Sets, do Collars, Honiton Sets, Thread Lace do, embroidered Swiss and Jaconet do, Breakfast do, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, a large and complete assortment of Linen goods, Cottonades, bleached and brown Cottons, &c., all of which will be sold very low.

G. B. TABB, corner Fourth and Market sts. m1 j&b

ATTENTION, WESTERN LIGHTS.—A special meeting of the Order will be held at the Washington Engine House, Jefferson street, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Business of great importance will be presented, and the full attendance of the whole order is requested, as you have been forced to make your own nominations. All Americans who feel in favor of the Western Lights are especially invited to attend this meeting. By order of the G. S. C. b&j

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

LANDSCAPE Gardening and Rural Architecture—fifth edition, enlarged, revised, and newly illustrated; by A. J. Downing. The Theory of Horticulture, or an Attempt to Explain the Principles of Gardening upon Physiological Principles; by John Lindley.

The American House-keeper's Manual—being a Practical Treatise on the History and Domestic Economy of the House; by T. B. Minner. Homes for the People, in Suburb and Country—the Villa, the Mansion, and the Cottage.

Rural Homes, or Sketches of Houses suited to American Country Life. The Principles of Practical Agriculture; by Thae. The Culture of the Grape and Wine-Making; by A. Buchanan.

The above, together with Cook Books and every other kind of Receipt Book of use, in store and for sale by m1 j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main street.

ROBES! ROBES! MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, HAVE this day opened the largest assortment of elegant Berce, Organdie, Lawn, Grenadine, and Silk Robes of the most beautiful designs. Ladies, call.

SPRING GOODS. A very complete assortment of beautiful Luxor Plaids, a most elegant good

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.
We are receiving one cent, Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:
MERCHANTS BANK, Nashville;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
TRADERS BANK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
413 bdtj D&C

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,
Gloss, Putty, etc., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times
of payment.
No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

C. S. MALTBYS
OYSTER REPOSITORY,
No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.
RECEIVING DAILY PER
EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL
CANS.
Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,
Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces
Ketchup, etc., etc.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent
for C. S. Maltby.
33 jdbm

COAL! COAL!
The subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore
extended to him by his friends and the public generally,
respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal
Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets,
where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to
receive a large share of public patronage.
He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh
and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is
represented.
He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to
any part of the city for 5 cents per bushel, used by some of
the first families; none better for steam.
Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Sev-
enth.
J. E. LEZGER.

VOGT & KLINE,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
12 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions
of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner.
oct1 jdb

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.
The undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restau-
rant Hotel to Messrs. Galloway & Kohnke, takes this
opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public
for the generous support extended to his establishment for
the past twenty years, and would recommend his successors
as being worthy of their patronage.
Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.
oct1 jdb

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popu-
lar establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage
so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct
the business in the original liberal style and elegance, and
the firm of
JOHN CAWEN & CO.
oct1 jdb

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
JAN 14 W4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RE-
CEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.
Finishing and Piano Wares corner of Main and
Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
JAN 14 W4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

SOFT FELT HATS—A very superior article of Soft
Hats just received at
MARTIN & PENTON, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.
m4 jdb

IRISH LINENS—All grades of Richardson's Irish Lin-
ens, at
m2 jdb C. DUVALL & CO.'S.

CABS, CARRIAGES, AND VELOCIPEDS OF THE
very best makes on hand and for sale low, wholesale
or retail, at
m2 jdb TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street.

TRIPP & CRAGG
Have just received an
assortment of the
Celebrated Piano Fortes
made by
NUNNS & CLARKE,
Which are fully warranted by us, as well as by the man-
ufacturers. Orders from a distance for these Pianos, or
anything in the music line, will be promptly attended to by
TRIPP & CRAGG, Music Dealers,
and sole agents in Louisville for NUNNS & CLARKE's Pianos.
Cragg & Co.'s Piano, No. 105 Fourth street, next door to
Dunke, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Louisville, Ky.
feb 28 jdb

NEW GOODS DAILY
AT
MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street.
We are now constantly in receipt of every variety of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, to which we
call the attention of purchasers.
Choice of Dress Silks;
Super plain do;
Organdies, Lawns, and Jaconets;
Plain and printed French Chintzes;
Printed, plain, and Crape Bergees;
Choice assortment of Prints;
Embroideries in every variety;
Crape Goods for Mourning;
Lace and Swiss Lace;
Servants' Wear of every description;
White Goods, plain, plaid, and striped;
Bleached and brown Domestic;
Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts;
Lace, Illusion, and dotted Veils;
Hoop Skirts and Crinolines;
Hosiery, Silk, Cotton, and Lisle;
Bonnet and Belt Ribbons;
Manchester and French Gingham;
Dainty and Corded Skirtings;
Marcelline for Hoopings;
French and Chemise Mantles;
Stella Scarfs and Shawls.
In a word, we have a complete stock of everything usually
kept in a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods. Purchasers
are invited to call and examine.
JAN 14 W4 MARTIN & PENTON,
Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,
96 Fourth st.

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We are now constantly in receipt of every variety of
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Choice of Dress Silks;
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JAN 14 W4 MARTIN & PENTON,
Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,
96 Fourth st.

LATE-T NEWS.

THERMOMETER.			
6 P. M.	12 P. M.	7 A. M.	12 M.
26	19	17	26

BAROMETER.			
Last night, 12 o'clock	To-day, 12 o'clock.		
30.05.	30.09.		

ARRIVAL OF EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE—PUBLIC
DEMONSTRATION.—We presume that there is no citi-
zen of Louisville but will join heartily in the de-
monstration announced in the card below in honor
of our well known and justly distinguished town-
sman, Hon. James Guthrie, who, for four years, has
been absent at the Federal Capital, discharging the
duties of a highly important position in the National
Cabinet.

Mr. Guthrie has established for himself a national
reputation, and is respected throughout the land for
his able administration of the financial affairs of the
country. It is but proper—rather it is but just—that
his fellow citizens, who, before he was brought so
conspicuously before the public eye, estimated and
honored his abilities, should join in some testimo-
nial in his honor.

The following card explains the nature of this
evening's exercises:

CITIZEN'S MEETING.
RECEPTION OF HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. James
Guthrie, will arrive this evening by the Frankfort
train, at 7 o'clock. The committee appointed to ar-
range for his reception request the citizens to assem-
ble at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Mozart Hall, where the cere-
monies will take place.

A band of music will proceed from each end of
Jefferson street to the place of meeting. The time
of meeting will be announced by the firing of can-
non. Chancellor Pirtle has been selected as the
organ of the citizens in the reception.
By order of the committee.
J. S. LITHGOW, Chairman.

FIRE—The alarm of fire about 12 o'clock last
night was occasioned by the burning of the stable
of David Fields, near Chestnut and Fourteenth
streets. In the stable were a valuable horse and a
new rockaway. Both were consumed, involving
considerable loss to the owner.

The fire at 11 1/2 o'clock this morning occasioned
slight damage to the office of Dr. Smith on
First between Market and Jefferson streets.

We are indebted to the polite clerks of the Alvin
Adams for river favors.
The splendid steamer Northerner will be here to-
night and will leave for Memphis to-morrow eve-
ning.

The H. D. Newcomb will be here to-morrow and
leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

The R. J. Ward passed Memphis on Wednesday,
will arrive on Friday night, and leave for New Or-
leans on Monday.

LIGHTER SUNK—The lighter of the steamer Ohio
was sunk at the head of the canal this morning. The
lighter was lying outside of the Ohio at the head of
the canal, and the steamer Diamond was coming
out of it, had passed the Ohio, but was backing,
and came in contact with the lighter, which caused
it to sink. It contained about 150 tons freight,
consisting of whisky, pork, flour, flaxseed, and some
hardware. Capt. McDowell had succeeded at noon
in saving most of the freight, of course in a dam-
aged condition, and it is believed that the lighter
will also be saved.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT—The Union and National
lines, in conjunction, worked direct this morning from
New York to New Orleans.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Thursday, March 12.—
We had an entirely new court this morning; Mayor
Barbee acting as Judge and J. B. Lancaster as
Attorney. They dispatched business with great
promptness.

The verdict of a jury *ad quod damnum* was re-
ported. It assessed damages in the sum of \$200 to
Mary, William, and David McClure for opening
York street eastwardly from Second. The property
was valued at \$35 per foot—making a total of
\$1,175. Mr. Lancaster excepted to the verdict,
and desired to await the return of Mr. Elliott.

Patrick Moore is a very unfeeling son and pas-
sionate brother. Last night, at the supper table, he
threw a cup at his brother, wounding him in the
head; drew a knife on his sister, and struck at his
mother with a chair. Required to give bail in \$100
for two months.

George Weatherstein was arrested in the First
ward, with a loaded pistol, threatening to shoot his
wife. Required to give security in \$100 to answer an
indictment.

Eli Kellison, who grabbed six dollars from George
Eisler, had his examination continued until to-mor-
row.

Thos. Patton, a dried up Irish pigmy, says that
Mary English, an old Hibernian crone, who lives in
the same house with him, stabbed him in the eye
with a broom-stick, and threw dust in the eyes of
one of his children, which is deaf and dumb. The
own recognition of each taken.

MEMORANDUM—The steamer Alvin Adams left St. Louis
on Monday, the 9th inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Met the
Statesman at Rush Island Bend, the Michigan at Briceys,
the Alex. Scott at St. Marys, the Moses McLellan at Ro-
sler's Landing, the Bonita at the 17 propellers, names un-
known, and the Falls City at Bainbridge. 10th. Met the
Philadelphia and Empire at Cairo, and the Woodford at
Fort Massac; passed the Swallow at Cave in Rock; met the
Fashion at Tradewater; passed the Rodolph at West Frank-
lin; met the Highflyer at French Island, the James Wood
at Puppy Creek, the Mars at Lewisport, the St. Louis and
Grand Turk at Anderson's Bar, the latter boat running on
one wheel; passed the Latrobe and met the Denmark at
Troy; passed the Susquehanna at Cannellton, discharging
cotton, the Baltic at Hogs Point, and the Rainbow at
Cloverport.

When landing at Cloverport one of the men fell over-
board and was drowned in attempting to put over a short
fender. His name was William Jeffries, from New Alb-
any.

AND STILL THEY COME!
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS DAILY AT MAR-
TIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street, between Market
and Jefferson.
Solid colored De Laines, all shades;
Super French Chintzes, and brilliant;
Heavy Dress Silks;
Choice styles of English Prints;
Striped and plain Dress Silks;
Foulard Silks of every kind;
Gauze and Silk Flannels;
4-4 and 6-4 black De Laines;
Hosiery of every variety;
De Bege and Argentine for traveling;
Organdies and Lawns;
Men's and Boys' Wear;
Belted and Bonnet Ribbons;
Tissues and Bergees for Veils.
SERVANTS' GOODS.
Heavy blue Cotton Twill;
Do do do Plaid;
Fancy and brown Organdies;
Checks and Stripes for Dresses;
Handsome styles Prints.
EMBROIDERIES.
Jaconet, Swiss, Lace, and Linen Sets, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Bands, Flouncings, Insertions, Edgings, &c.; Lace
Veils; Silk Mitts.
JAN 14 W4 MARTIN & PENTON,
Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.



ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The steamship Kangaroo arrived from Liverpool
with dates to the 21st, four days later than by the
Persia.

There is now every prospect of the amicable set-
tlement of the Persian difficulty. The ministerial
crisis in the British Parliament has passed Disraeli's
amendment, having been negatived, so that the
budget is considered as having virtually been
adopted.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the
23rd.

The advances from the United States had caused
an improvement in the cotton market. Holders
demanded an advance upon Saturday's prices. Sales
for the three days 17,000 bales. The market how-
ever closed on Tuesday, the 24th, with a declining
tendency and very dull.

The Manchester advices are favorable, the mar-
kets closing quiet and steady.

Consols for money closed at London at 93 3/4.
The sales of cotton for the three days include
3,000 bales on speculation and 1,000 for export. The
market for flour was unchanged; Southern selling at
31s@32s 6d; Ohio 30s 6d@31s 6d; New York
State 28s@30s. In provisions the market generally
was unchanged with unimportant sales of prime
pork and Chicago beef. Bacon steady and hard sell-
ing at 71s@72s with a steady market.

The London Times contains a leader on the vir-
tual rejection by the American Senate of the Dal-
las-Clarendon treaty. The Times deprecates the
renewal of negotiation on the Central American
question.

Madrid papers still discuss the outrages inflicted
on Spanish citizens in Mexico. It is announced
that 8,000 troops will be sent immediately to Cuba
to replace those which are to be sent to Mexico.

Fears are entertained in Madrid of another in-
surrection. Large quantities of arms and ammunition
have been found hidden in the city, and it was be-
lieved that the democrats and progressives had con-
spired to get her against the government.

The Paris Press states that the fact of a conven-
tion for the cession territory by Persia to Russia is
incontestable; that there is an existing treaty by
which Russia engages to defend Persia from in-
vasion, and that on the commencement of the pre-
sent difficulty with England, Persia claimed from
Russia the benefit of that treaty, and Russia has-
tened to redeem her pledges by sending an army to
Araxes.

It is said that the scheme of the Neapolitan Gov-
ernment to transport political prisoners to the Ar-
gentine Republic has miscarried, the latter Govern-
ment refusing to receive any but free colonists and
prisoners utterly refusing to receive the proposed
convicts.

A diplomatic circular from the Spanish Minister
at Paris explains the origin of the dispute with
Mexico and the intentions of the Spanish Govern-
ment. An imposing force is to be dispatched to
Mexico and most energetic measures employed to
obtain redress. Orders have been sent to the squad-
ron lying at Mahon to proceed to Cadiz and join the
expedition. A line of battle ships and three war
steamers are also detailed for the same destination.

Latest—Paris, Tuesday.—A settlement has taken
place between England and Persia, and the condi-
tions were argued upon Friday. It is rumored that
Russian troops have disembarked at Balfron, on the
Caspian sea, and that the Russians forwarded munitions
of war to Teheran.

Earl Derby brought up in Parliament a resolution
condemning the Chinese war, and supported it with
a speech in which he maintained that the Chinese
outrages and infractions of treaty do not justify the
hostile operations that have taken place.

London, Tuesday Evening.—The money market is
firm; nothing done under 6 per cent. Large arrivals
of bullion from Australia influenced the market and
the drain upon the bank has stopped. There is a
manifest improvement throughout the stock markets
and a general rise in foreign exchanges. Con-
sols 94 for account.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Cameron ex-
pressed his desire that the report of the Committee
on the Judiciary in his case be taken up with the
view of disposing of it.

Mr. Mason objected on the ground that public
business required an Executive session, and to this
the Senate agreed.

BLOOMSBURG, March 12.

McKim, the murderer of Norcross was arrested
yesterday afternoon by Aaron Wolf, at the Long
Pond on the North Mountain, Luzerne co. He was
brought to Bloomsburg, Columbia co., and put in
jail at 12 last night. Mr. Wolf had a revolver in his
hand when he arrested him. McKim made no resis-
tance on the way to Bloomsburg. He acknowl-
edged to Mr. Wolf that he was the man traveling
with Norcross.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

The statements of a Lancaster correspondent of
the Tribune in reference to the passage of Mr. Bu-
chanan through Baltimore is utterly false. No such
occurrence took place; on the contrary, Mr. Buchan-
an expressed to Mayor Swann his gratification at the
cordial greeting given to him, and gave pressing
engagements at Washington as a reason for his hur-
ried departure. No bricks were thrown and no mem-
ber of the Fenicians injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

The procession is forming for the Kane obse-
quies, according to the programme. The flags on
the public buildings and the shipping are half masted
and draped with crape, and the stores along the
route are closed. The pavements are thronged with
orderly spectators. The weather is clear but cold
and favorable to the comfort of the procession.
There is a large and imposing military display.
The body is borne by the crew of the advance, sur-
rounded by pall bearers previously selected.

The civic portion of the procession included dele-
gates from the civic bodies, faculty and students
of the colleges and high schools, fire department,
Old Fellows, St. George's, St. Andrews, and Scott's
Thistle societies, the State legion in citizen's dress,
bearing the flag of the Pennsylvania regiment in
Mexico. The civic portion was 40 minutes passing
the State House. Church bells and fire bells were
tolling during the passage of the procession. Reli-
gious services take place in the second Presbyter-
ian church, where the procession will arrive about
2 o'clock.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12.

The steamer North American, from Liverpool, ar-
rived this morning. Her dates are to the 25th ult.,
the same as those received at New York by the Kan-
garoo.

BOSTON, March 12.

George E. Vose, confidential clerk of Charles
Lane & Co., produce dealers, has absconded, hav-
ing embezzled \$10,000 of the funds of his employ-
ers.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.

Additional returns confirm the success of the Re-
publicans. Hale's majority will exceed 3,000.
They elect 3 Congressmen, and have a majority in
the Council and Senate, and 30 to 40 majority in the
House.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

The Kane ceremonies to-day have nearly sus-
pended operations.
St. Louis, March 12.
The river is still falling at this point, and naviga-
tion is almost suspended on account of heavy ice.
The Illinois is in a very bad condition, and several
boats have laid up in the Missouri, being unable to
proceed in consequence of low water and running
ice. Old Beres is still blowing his frigid breath
upon the father of waters from his far off home on
the ice bound Arctic wave.

CINCINNATI, March 12, M.

Weather cool and clear. River unchanged.

PITTSBURG, March 12, M.
River 3 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear
and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, March 12.

The Northerner will be up to-night, and leave on
Friday.

CINCINNATI, March 12, M.

Flour very dull and still more unsettled under the in-
fluence of the foreign news, but no sales. Whisky dull and
unsettled with sales of 400 bbls at 22c. Provisions buoyant
with more buyers than sellers at yesterday's prices. Lard,
under the influence of the foreign news, is held at 11 1/2c.
No sales of clover seed, which is dull.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The sales of flour to-day have been 4,000 bbls, with heavy
market. State declined 5c; sales at \$6 10@6 30. Southern
5c lower; sales at \$6 60@6 70. Wheat has a declining ten-
dency, with unimportant sales. Corn heavy; sales of 30,000
bush at a decline of 2c for white and yellow, and 1c for
mixed. Mess pork excited; sales of 1,200 bbls at an advance
of 40@50c. Pennsylvania pork advanced 25c. Old mess
pork sold at \$24 30@24 50. Beef buoyant. Lard is firm.
Whisky steady.

Stocks firmer—Galena and Chicago 105; Michigan Cen-
tral 96 1/2; Erie Railroad 57 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 75 1/2;
Cleveland and Pittsburgh 54 1/2; Milwaukee 74 1/2; Chicago and
Rock Island 105 1/2; Cumberland 19 1/2; Illinois Central Bonds
101; Michigan Southern 75 1/2; New York Central 90 1/2; Read-
ing 82; Missouri 84 1/2. Sterling exchange dull at
107 1/2@108 1/2.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

Wheat better, sales red \$1 45, and white \$1 60@1 68.
Flour selling at \$6. White and yellow corn at 60@64c.
Whisky 26 1/2@27c.

CITY ORDINANCES, &C

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
Louisville, February 19, 1857.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned,
entitled "proposals for cast iron water pipes and
attachments," will be received at this office until
the 15th of March, 1857, for making and delivering
three thousand five hundred tons (more or less) of
cast iron water pipes and attachments, varying in
size from 50 to 30, 20, 16, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 3 inches
in diameter.

All the pipes to be cast on end from a cupola fur-
nace and to be delivered and tested in the city of
Louisville, Ky. The entire amount to be delivered
between the 1st of June, 1857, and the 1st of Octo-
ber, 1858. The Company reserves the right to re-
ject any of the proposals made.

A list of specifications will be furnished on appli-
cation at this office.

A. HARRIS,
President Louisville Water Co.

UNRIVALED STOCK

FINE WATCHES.

Your attention is respectfully invited to an ex-
amination of a large and complete assortment of
Watches that will be found to be unsurpassed if
examined in this or any other market.

JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

Lena Rivers, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest
and Sunshine. Price \$1.
The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South. By a Lon-
ville Lady. Price \$1.
Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I have
Seen—Historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descrip-
tive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$2.
The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist, by Henry
Wickoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences."
Price \$1.
Marrying Too Late, a tale, by George Wood, author of
"Modern Pilgrims." Price \$1.
Just received and for sale by
CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street,
near Market.

STEEL PENS.

400 gross Alabama Pens;
100 do Ladies' fine Pens, No. 170;
200 do Government do, No. 20;
200 do Union do, No. 24;
300 do Fine School do, No. 263;
100 do Engraving do, No. 351;
100 do Flat Spring do, No. 32;
100 do Broad Combed do, No. 437;
100 do White do, No. 312;
100 do Bank do, No. 21;
400 do Buchanan do, No. 4;
2,000 do Cheap assorted Pens.
All the above are of our own importation, with our im-
print, and warranted to give satisfaction. Price 75 cents to
\$2 per gross.
C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.

Onast's Texas Journey, with a statistical appendix and
map. Amos Leigh, by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
For sale by
JAN 14 W4 C. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

MARTIN & PENTON.

91 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

DRY GOODS.

OSNABURGS of all kinds;
Heavy and fine brown Cottons;
Super and cheap bleached Cottons;
Fronting and Shirting Linens;
Flannels of every variety;
Plaid Cottons and checks for Servants;
Handsome styles of cheap Calicoes;
Cheap figured De Laines;
Super plain do;
Embroideries of every kind;
Sleeve and plain Handkerchiefs;
Bombazines, Lustres, and Le Laines;
De Begees, Gingham, and Plaids.

CLOAKS AT COST.

A few only on hand, which we sell at bargains.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook;

EVENING BULLETIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
CITY DIRECTORY.

Among the greatest of our present wants is the want of a full, complete, and reliable city directory; and, in common with a large number of citizens, I had hoped that F. A. Kaye, Esq., would supply this want while preparing the census, but regret to learn that he has not contemplated doing so. The expectation that he would furnish us a directory, upon the correctness of which we might rely, was very generally indulged, and the disappointment will be correspondingly great. Could he not be induced still to comply with the wishes of the great body of our citizens in this regard? H.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see from an article published in your paper of yesterday, over the signature of D. L. Beatty, that he seriously calls in question the proper application to himself of the term "Old Fogey."

We are told from the best authority "that by their work they shall know them," and, testing the gentleman in this rule, where does he place himself? He says that "it takes him all the time he can spare to keep *Young America straight*." Now, *Young America* and *Old Fogey* are antitheses, and Mr. Beatty must call himself with the latter.

And for his benefit we give him our definition of the term as applied to him. An *Old Fogey* is one who lives in this enlightened and progressive age, but whose views and actions are in keeping with the dark ages. One, whose eyes are covered with the thick crust of prejudice against wise and healthy progress to such a degree that he becomes contracted in all his views. In a word, if the gentleman can summon courage enough to look at himself, in the light of others, he will see that he is an *Old Fogey*.

He says "He can't afford to waste his ammunition on us." We presume not. He has but a small stock on hand, and, judging from the *printing* of yesterday, "he would advise him to shoot no more." W. T. W.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT IN MINNESOTA.—By the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830 with the northwestern Indians, a tract of land thirty-six miles long by fifteen wide, skirting the whole southwestern shore of Lake Pepin and lying on the Mississippi a few miles below the lake, was set apart for the use and benefit of the half-breeds of the Sioux Indians. In 1854, the half-breeds, through their agents and the Legislature of Minnesota, memorialized Congress to purchase this tract and give them scrip for lands elsewhere. In response to this request Congress in the same year passed an act authorizing the President to cause the reservation to be surveyed and to cause scrip to be issued to the half-breeds which the latter might locate upon unoccupied land, either within the reservation or elsewhere.

Tempered by the inviting character of the soil and by the prospect that these lands would soon come into market, a large number of whites immediately upon the passage of the above act settled within the reservation. It is estimated that there are at the present time 5,000 emigrant settlers on the tract in question. They have opened farms, built villages, and established schools and churches, the whole of which improvements are probably worth not less than one million of dollars.

Here, of course, was an inviting field for speculators, and they have not failed to discover it. We understand that they have for some time been tampering with the half-breeds, with the view to purchasing largely of this scrip as soon as it is placed in their hands. They have labored zealously to keep emigrants from settling upon them, giving out that they were not subject to preemption, and trying by the same means to frighten them away, or into selling for a mere nominal sum the improvements they have already made. Of course there is much excitement, not only among those who have settled upon the tract, but among the surrounding inhabitants. This excitement has become the more violent, for the reason that government has so long delayed carrying the act of Congress into effect. What ought to have been consummated before the close of 1854 is not yet fully accomplished. The scrip has not yet been delivered to the half-breeds, nor has the tract been exposed to sale.

Some magnificent scheme of speculation has undoubtedly occasioned this tardiness of the government, which will in due time expose itself to public inspection. It is contended in some quarters that settlers on these lands have no right of pre-emption, and that the scrip may be located upon farms and town sites; but so monstrous an interpretation of law as this, and so great an outrage upon the rights of the hardy settlers will scarcely be tolerated. The excitement, however, is fanned by declaration of this character, and we imagine many of the settlers will be induced to sell out their improvements for very small sums to get away from promised trouble and supposed danger of losing their all.

By a late number of the *Wabash Journal* we perceive there is a prospect that the scrip will soon be issued, and the difficulties brought to a crisis. Mr. Rice writes that paper from Washington under date of January 16th, as follows:

The scrip is now ready to be sent out, and I presume the instructions will be ready in a few days. Yesterday I saw the Secretary of the Interior, and urged (for the hundredth time) immediate action, and I trust that I satisfied him of the importance of sending out the scrip before the Spring emigration commences. He gave me to understand that no time should be lost. Gen. Shields will be tendered the appointment of Commissioner to take out the scrip.

Each claimant will get 5 pieces of scrip: 2 of 40 acres each..... 80 2 of 80 acres each..... 80 2 of 160 acres each..... 320

Total.....480

Orphans and minors must have guardians appointed; same as in all other cases, and in accordance with the laws of the Territory, and said guardians will be authorized to sign the relinquishment and receive the scrip.

The *Journal* assumes, and doubtless it is correct, that the moment the half-breeds receive their scrip the land will transfer to the Government; and the moment it becomes Government land the pre-emption law will step in and protect the settler.

The half-breed may take his scrip and lay it upon any unoccupied lands on this tract, or he may lay it upon any unoccupied Government lands anywhere else. But in no case will he be allowed to purchase upon occupied and improved lands either on the reservation or elsewhere. When he has this scrip he has all that he bargained for, and all that he is entitled to. The land then belongs to the government, and the settler will no longer be subjected to the half-breed title, but being a settler upon Government land he will be protected by the Government in the same manner as all other settlers are protected. We do not believe any other view of the case than this can be taken. It has always been the policy of the Government to protect bona fide settlers from the schemes of speculators, and it certainly will not be departed from on this occasion.

Meanwhile, there is no part of Minnesota that offers greater inducements to settlers than this same half-breed tract, and we advise such as are favorably impressed with its character to go in and take their chances. It embraces nearly six hundred square miles, and there are only five thousand settlers upon it.—*Exchange Paper.*

Information in respect to investment or settlement on this tract can be obtained by application to M. B. Osborn & Co., Land Agents, Rock Island, Illinois.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.
Senate.—Mr. Benjamin on the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Pennsylvania contested election case, reported that from the protest of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, it appeared that the grounds of protest are:

First. There was not a constitutional majority in each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected.

Second. The Senate did not comply with the requirement of the State laws, by appointing a teller and making nominations, &c., at least one day previous the meeting of the joint convention.

In addition to these grounds there was a third protest from the members of the House of Representatives, charging that the election of Mr. Cameron, as they were informed and believed, was procured by corrupt and unlawful means, involving certain members of that body; and they request the Senate to order an investigation, not only to inquire into the legality of the election, but in order to afford an opportunity to submit proof as to the facts on which the charges rest. This the committee say is a general allegation and that they cannot recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, owing to the charge being too vague and indefinite. There was not a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of this general charge, nor was it alleged that certain members participated in these corrupt schemes or had any knowledge of their existence. The committee could not, therefore, appoint a roving commission to procure proof of an alleged fraud in order to deprive a member of a seat to which he is entitled, as the party charging corruption was invested with ample power to investigate the matter. If on investigation the charges be proven, and if they believe the character of Mr. Cameron so involved that he should not be a Senator, the result could be reported, and the Senate could take further action.

With regard to the first two points, the committee regard the provisions of the law as merely directory, and a failure to comply with them did not make the election invalid. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Pugh dissented from the conclusions of a majority of the committee. The protest was signed by forty-four members, who say they have been informed and believe that corrupt and unlawful means, involving the action of members of the Legislature, have been used. It did not matter that these charges are specific. The accusation came from a responsible source, and was directly made. It concerned the honor of the Senate and the security of the government that no rule of a merely technical character should prevent an investigation of such a case. It was more imperative in view of the statute passed at the last Congress for the detection of corrupt practices by members of Congress. He concurred with the majority of the committee on the other points. The protesters should have an opportunity to be heard before a committee of investigation.

Considerable debate followed, and the subject was then passed over. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived at the Baltimore depot and were escorted over the route by the First Troop of Cavalry, the Washington Greys acting as guards of honor. The body was placed in Independence Hall, the interior and all the entrances being draped in mourning. The coffin has been tastefully decorated with camellias, the voluntary offering of Peter Mackenzie, an intimate friend of the deceased. The flags throughout the city were at half mast and draped in mourning, and large crowds gathered at all points to view the escort and remain.

There was a final hearing to-day before the United States Commissioners of the case of James McFetridge, who was charged with robbing the mails while a clerk in the Cincinnati post office. The postmaster of that city testified that ten thousand dollars was stolen, part of which belonged to that office. The prisoner was remanded to custody and will be conveyed to Ohio for trial.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Lord Napier arrived this afternoon, unattended, except by a page, and stopped at Willards.

Gen. Scott paid his respects to the new Secretary of War to-day. It is understood that he is about to remove his residence here.

Judge Black assumed to-day his position as Attorney General.

There was a slight fall of snow to-day, which soon melted. The weather is mild.

There were several hours debate in executive session of the Senate to-day on the Clarendon-Dallas treaty, but no conclusion thereon.

There is no truth in the report that the Commissioner of Patents has tendered his resignation. From present indications he will remain.

J. C. Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed Marshal of Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

The ship *Pennsylvania*, hence for Havre with 2,600 bales of cotton, was wrecked on Salt Key Bank and is a total loss. She was a new ship owned at Freeport, Maine. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Texas* sailed this morning for San Juan with two hundred and fifty recruits for General Walker. Gen. Hornsby was among the passengers.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer, from Washington, Monday night, says the British treaty is referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The determination appears to be to act upon it.

Comptroller Whittlesey and all the heads of bureaus resigned yesterday.

Richardson, of Illinois, will be appointed Governor of Minnesota.

Great exertions are being made for the removal of Gov. Geary, of Kansas, and the appointment of a Southern politician in his place.

General Thomas has been re-appointed Assistant Secretary of State by General Cass.

CINCINNATI, March 11, P. M.

The river is about stationary with 7 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, March 11, P. M.

The steamers W. B. Terry, Highflyer, James Wood, Mars, St. Louis, Grand Turk, and Denmark passed down. Eclipse, Snodgrass, Latrobe, Lan dis, Alvin Adams, and Hickman passed up.

The river is falling. Weather cold, clear, and windy.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.

The scarcity of money is a matter of general complaint. The banks say that they are short of funds, and offer very little accommodation. New Orleans exchange is freely offered, and some A No. 1 eight bills sold yesterday at 1/2 premium, while the bank and broker's rates we quote 1/2 (3/4) premium, both on the East and New Orleans.

In provisions there were sales yesterday of two lots of meat pork, each comprising 500 lbs., at \$21, but last evening holders were asking a higher figure—the telegraph reporting it at Cincinnati at \$21 with more buyers than sellers and \$22 being asked. In bacon a sale of 50 casks shoulders at 9 1/2 cts packed and 50 casks clear sides shipped on Southern orders at 11 1/2 cts, pkgs extra. Yesterday however 12 cts was the price for clear sides, 11 1/2 cts for ribbed sides, 11 1/2 cts for plain hams, and 9 1/2 cts for shoulders, pkgs extra, at which orders were filled. From wagons, sales of about 20,000 lbs during the last two days at 11 1/2 cts for clear sides, 11 1/2 cts for hams, and 9 cts for shoulders, and for lard 12 1/2 cts for prime bbl and 13 cts for keg. Orders for keg lard are filled at 14 cts.

In the grocery market, sales of about 75 hds sugar at 11 1/2 cts for low fair to prime, 10 cts for Elm Hall at 13 1/2 cts, 25 bbls and 40 hls Elm Hall molasses at 73 and 75 cts for bbls and hls bbls, small sales of common plantation at 70 and 71 cts for bbls and hls bbls, and Paragon sugar-house at 74 cts. Light sales of Eastern and St. Louis refined sugar at 14 cts. In coffee, sales of 200 bags Rio at 11 1/2 cts, mostly at the inside figure. The 100 bags Rio coffee quoted yesterday should have been 10 1/2 cts for 50 and 11 1/2 cts for the other 50 bags.

Flour quiet at \$5 for superfine. Wheat \$1 10 @ \$1 15. A sale of 1,500 bush prime corn from the levee yesterday at 50 cts and 200 bush from store at 55 cts, sacks returned. Oats dull, and another large lot was received yesterday from above; 40 cts offered by dealers, but holders are not willing to sell at that.

Clover seed is more plenty. In lots it was sold at \$8 15. Retail sales at \$8 25. Timothy \$4.

The sales of tobacco yesterday were 10 hds—2 at \$7 05 @ \$7 25, 11 at \$7 50 @ \$7 75, 13 at \$8 05 @ \$8 30, 11 at \$9 20 @ \$9 75, 5 at \$10 05 @ \$10 75, 8 at \$11 10 @ \$11 95, and 6 at \$12 45 @ \$12 90.

A sale of 150 tons pig iron on private terms.

We quote raw whisky at 25 cts.

A sale of 3,700 lbs wool in grease at 36 cts.

A lot of 600 superior sheep at \$6 1/2 head, wool on.

A sale of 25 casks soda at 5 1/2 cts. Small sales of shot at \$2 1/2 bag, bar lead at 7 1/2 cts lb, and gunny bags at 13 cts.

Shipments South at 20c for through and 35c for way freights, 75c for through and 90c @ \$1 for way port, 65c for tobacco, 81c for through and 81 25c for way whisky, 75c for sheep, 67c for mules, and 85c for horses and cattle. To Pittsburgh shipments yesterday at 15c and 20c for heavy freights, 30c for feathers, and 75c @ bbl for molasses.

INCINNATI, March 11, P. M.

Small sales of flour at 65 @ \$5 10, market very dull, and an increased disposition to realize; the stock is very large. There is no change in grain. Whiskey is steady at 23 1/2 cts, the sales add up 1,350 bbls; the market looked rather heavy. Clover Seed dull, and prices tended downward, provisions buoyant, and generally higher, mess pork held at \$21 50 @ \$22 00, with an active demand at \$21; bulk

meats buoyant, and sides higher—all the sides to be had at 9 1/2 cts were taken, and sides are now held at 10c. Lard held at 13 1/2 cts; market swept of all to be had below that rate. Bacon firmer—shoulders sold at points on the river below at 9 1/2 cts; all the sides in the market taken at 11c, and held very firmly at 11 1/2 cts.

NEW YORK, March 11, P. M.

The market for beef cattle is heavy and prices have declined 1/2 cts. Sales of 3,000 head at \$5 25 @ \$5 75, closing with a decline in tendency. Sheep heavy and all qualities have slightly declined; sales of 950 head. Swine market firm with sales of 3,000 hogs; sales yesterday 7,000 hogs. Flour heavy with sales of 9,500 bbls. Wheat unsettled with sales of 7,500 bush. Corn firm with sales of 10,000 bu. Provisions firm with an upward tendency. Pork active with sales of 1,200 bbls. Beef buoyant. Lard firm. Whisky advanced 1/2 cts. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Molasses firm at 75 for New Orleans. Freight, sugar, stocks firm and generally unchanged. Michigan southern 57 1/2; Galena and Chicago 105 1/2. Erie 57 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11, P. M.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,500 bales. The receipts were 5,750 bales. The market is depressed at a decline of 1/2 cts—sales at 12 @ 13 1/2 cts.

THE FINAL HOG SETTLEMENT.—The Cincinnati Price-Current of this week publishes complete and elaborate returns of the pork packed in the West. We have only room for the following extract:

Recapitulation.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Ohio.....	185,500	485,000
Kentucky.....	428,334	349,212
Indiana.....	493,331	316,929
Illinois.....	419,323	305,302
Missouri.....	189,044	165,344
Iowa.....	172,378	165,322
Tennessee.....	62,400	42,811
Wisconsin.....	29,600	15,000
Grand totals.....	2,490,422	1,818,468
Total deficiency.....	671,034	

This deficiency, compared with last season, is equal to about 27 per cent.

We obtained the comparative weights from one hundred and twenty-one places, and find that the aggregate of similar numbers of hogs, packed at these places, each season, are as follows:

1855-56.	1856-57.
1855-56.....	261,621,260 lbs.
1856-57.....	245,146,440 lbs.

Deficiency..... 16,474,820 lbs.

Assuming this to be a fair indication of the comparative weight of the whole number packed, according to the returns, we place the falling off in weight at seven per cent, which is slightly less than the above figures indicate. Adding this to the falling off in number, the total deficiency is estimated to be 34 per cent, as compared with the business of the season of 1855-56.

The crop, then, as compared with a few previous seasons, stands as follows:

27 per cent, less than that of 1855-56.	1855-56.	1856-57.
6 1/2 %	1854-55.	
26 3/4 %	1853-54.	
4 1/2 %	1852-53.	

In addition to the returns of the number of hogs packed at the various places in the West, we have obtained the comparative number exported from the West to the East from September 1st to February 1st each season. It will be seen that the increase in the number of hogs sent to the East, is not as large as was anticipated.

The figures, which we have obtained from the proper officers at the various places, are as follows:

By Great Western (Canada) Railway	1855-56.	1856-57.
From Detroit.....	137,325	147,487
By Central Pennsylvania from Pitts.	40,668	52,008
By Baltimore and Annapolis.....	64,717	59,233
By Wheeling and Moundsville.....	175,403	258,889
By Lake and Railroad at Buffalo, New York.....	109,710	41,665
By New York and Erie Railway from Dunkirk.....	1,890	3,445
By Cumberland Gap.....	629,072	562,750
Totals.....	529,072	529,072
Increase.....	33,678	

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, March 11.

Hogs are in good demand at \$6 25 @ 25 cwt gross. Beef cattle are very scarce and the supply is being equal to the demand prices rule 50 per cent higher; the number in market the past week was not more than two-thirds the usual number; we now quote \$4 60 @ 25 cwt gross as the average, closing buoyant.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. MARCH 11.

ADVERTISERS.

White Bluff, Nash.	Clifton, Pitts.
J. P. Tweed, St. Louis.	Messenger, Pitts.
Empire, N. O.	Defender, Pitts.
J. K. Bell, N. O.	Dove, Ky. River.
Adriatic, Pitts.	Ohio, Cin.
Melnette, Pitts.	Jacob Strader, Cin.
Wm. Baird, Cin.	Laclede, Pitts.
Wm. Tron, St. Louis.	South America, N. O.
Lightfoot, Cin.	Prima Donna, St. Louis.
Queen of the West, N. O.	Eclipse, N. O.

DEPARTURES.

W. H. Denny, Pitts.	Clifton, Pitts.
White Bluff, Cin.	Memphis, Memphis.
J. P. Tweed, Cin.	Hungarian, Cin.
Crescent, Pitts.	Reliance, Pitts.
St. Louis, St. Louis.	U. S. Mail, Pitts.
Grand Turk, St. Louis.	Roscoe, Cin.
J. K. Bell, Cin.	Queen City, Cin.
Buckeye, Cin.	Laclede, St. Louis.
Fred Turk, Pitts.	South America, Pitts.
J. H. Done, Wheeling.	J. S. Pringle, Pitts.
Iowa, Pitts.	Prima Donna, Pitts.
Ben Bolt, Pitts.	T. C. Twichell, N.Y.O.
Queen of the West, Cin.	Southern, St. Louis.

RECEIPTS.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 10 bbls apples, McManis; 30 bbls seed, W. Pope; 165 bbls tobacco, Ward & Nash; 50 bbls starch, Morningstar; 72 bbls whisky, J. W. Jones; 60 bbls hay, order; 50 bbls sugar, 30 bbls coffee, paper, Dupont; 10 rolls leather, P. Beck; 30 carboys, Smith, R. & Co.; 55 casks barley, Munn & R.; 10 bbls seed, Pitkin & R.; 4 bbls white, Halbert; 20 do do, G. W. Jones; 50 do do, W. & C.; 8 do do, Collins & Tucker; 40 do do, Nock & W.; 8 do do, Montgomery & R.; 4 do do, Merchand; 50 bbls soap, Samuels, J. & Co.; 45 do do, Stewart & Weller; 7 kgs tea, Richardson; 25 lb coffee, Card & Co.; 10 bbl oil, Skeene; 24 casks barley, Otto; 23 casks coffee, Terry R. & Co.; 42 bbls apples, Hibbit & Son; 50 bbls sheetings, Garvin, Bell & Co.; 13 bbls tobacco, order.

Per Clinton from Pittsburgh: 900 bbls oats, Brandeis; 400 bbls paper, Dupont; 50 bbls seed, J. G. H. Reed; 7 kgs spikes, S. Gill; 22 bbls c seed, 14 bbls salmon, Terry, K. & Co.; 50 bbls c seed, 30 bbls do do, 30 bbls buckwheat flour, 45 bbls corn, 10 bags yarn, 7 bbls cider, J. P. Howard; 30 bbls sheeting, 17 bbls, Curd & Co.; 509 kgs nails, Belknap; 75 bbls paper, C. Morningstar; 125 kgs nails, M. Halbert; 182 kgs nails, 301 pbs and bbls iron and steel, Glazebrook & Co.; 75 bbls oil, Curd, order.

Per Adriatic from Pittsburgh: 8 kgs soda, 100 kgs nails, adrs, McMechen; 42 kgs spikes, S. Gill; 193 sacks mail, P. Merket; 27 bbls sheeting, 500 kgs nails, Curd & Co.; 30 bbl c seed, 10 bags yarn, 25 bbls vinegar, Hays & Co.; 75 bbls h glass, E. Morris; 52 do do, W. Nock; 2503 pieces of glass and iron, 200 kgs nails, Belknap; 150 bbls w glass, R. A. Robinson; 65 cases shoes, J. R. Brodick; 6 kgs tea, M. Cotton; 25 do do, L. & C.; 4 bbls & 4 pkgs raisins, Owen & W.; 32 bbls copperas, J. B. Waller; 20 do do, Glazebrook; 75 casks iron, 15 bbls clover seed, Bondurant; sundries, order.

Per Melnette from St. Louis: 25 bbls flour, Carter & Jackson; 60 bags seed, W. Pope; 16 hgs shot, Gardner & Co.; 50 bbls grease, 75 bbls do, Smith, R. & Co.; 40 bbls hemm, Richardson; 300 bbls sugar, Newcomb.

Per Ben Bolt from St. Louis: 40 bbls raisins, A. Buchanan & Co.; 1 coil rope, Carter & Jones; 30 empty oil bbls, Wm Skene & Co.; 7 sacks clover seed, Wallace & Lithgow.

Per Messenger from New Orleans: 1 bbl champagne, W. Gay & Co.; 20 casks rice, 15 bbls sugar, 41 bbls molasses, 20 pkgs, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 2 bbls sugar, 2 bbls do, F. H. Hunt & Co.; 18 coils rope, Shreve, Anderson & Thomas; 6 pkgs, G. Braun; 3 do, J. Smith & Co.; 800 lbs sugar, Gardner & Co.; 3 pkgs, Wilson & Starbird; 10 bbls mackerel, Mitchell, Guthrie & Co.; 37 kgs, London & Co.; 41 do, E. Morris; 23 do, Stewart, Miller & Co.; 8 bbls mackerel, Lithgow; 4 bbls, Bradus & S.; 1 roll, Bartley, Johnson & Co.; 1 cask, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 2 casks hardware, Slaughter, Carpenter & Co.; 100 pkgs mackerel, 112 do mackerel, 20 hls bbls soda, A. Buchanan & Co.; 11 pkgs, Gorton & Co.; 10 pkgs, B. J. Adams; 2 hbls sugar, R. C. Lawless; 1 cask, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 6 pkgs, R. C. Carr; 5 bales cotton, 1 S. Moorhead & Co.

Per Melnette from St. Louis: 25 bbls flour, Carter & Jackson; 60 bags seed, W. Pope; 16 hgs shot, Gardner & Co.; 50 bbls grease, 75 bbls do, Smith, R. & Co.; 40 bbls hemm, Richardson; 300 bbls sugar, Newcomb.

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Per Messenger from New Orleans: 1 bbl champagne, W. Gay & Co.; 20 casks rice, 15 bbls sugar, 41 bbls molasses, 20 pkgs, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 2 bbls sugar, 2 bbls do, F. H. Hunt & Co.; 18 coils rope, Shreve, Anderson & Thomas; 6 pkgs, G. Braun; 3 do, J. Smith & Co.; 800 lbs sugar, Gardner & Co.; 3 pkgs, Wilson & Starbird; 10 bbls mackerel, Mitchell, Guthrie & Co.; 37 kgs, London & Co.; 41 do, E. Morris; 23 do, Stewart, Miller & Co.; 8 bbls mackerel, Lithgow; 4 bbls, Bradus & S.; 1 roll, Bartley, Johnson & Co.; 1 cask, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 2 casks hardware, Slaughter, Carpenter & Co.; 100 pkgs mackerel, 112 do mackerel, 20 hls bbls soda, A. Buchanan & Co.; 11 pkgs, Gorton & Co.; 10 pkgs, B. J. Adams; 2 hbls sugar, R. C. Lawless; 1 cask, 1 cask do, 1 cask do, 6 pkgs, R. C. Carr; 5 bales cotton, 1 S. Moorhead & Co.

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